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2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

4 RICHARD POWELL,

5 Plaintiff,

6 v.

7 STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*,

8 Defendants.

Case No. 2:20-cv-00730-KJD-DJA

SCREENING ORDER

9
10 Plaintiff, who is incarcerated in the custody of the Nevada Department of
11 Corrections (“NDOC”), has submitted a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §
12 1983, and has filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (ECF Nos. 1-1, 4). The
13 matter of the filing fee will be temporarily deferred. The Court now screens Plaintiff’s civil
14 rights complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

15 **I. SCREENING STANDARD**

16 Federal courts must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which an
17 incarcerated person seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of
18 a governmental entity. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify
19 any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a
20 claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is
21 immune from such relief. See *id.* § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se* pleadings, however, must be
22 liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).
23 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:
24 (1) the violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and
25 (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under color of state law.
26 See *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

27 In addition to the screening requirements under § 1915A, pursuant to the Prison
28 Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”), a federal court must dismiss an incarcerated person’s
claim if “the allegation of poverty is untrue” or if the action “is frivolous or malicious, fails

1 to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a
2 defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of a
3 complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted is provided for in
4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the court applies the same standard under
5 § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or an amended complaint. When a
6 court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend
7 the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face
8 of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. See *Cato v.*
9 *United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

10 Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. See
11 *Chappel v. Lab. Corp. of Am.*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to
12 state a claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in
13 support of the claim that would entitle him or her to relief. See *Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d
14 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In making this determination, the court takes as true all
15 allegations of material fact stated in the complaint, and the court construes them in the
16 light most favorable to the plaintiff. See *Warshaw v. Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th
17 Cir. 1996). Allegations of a *pro se* complainant are held to less stringent standards than
18 formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. See *Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980). While
19 the standard under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff
20 must provide more than mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550
21 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action is
22 insufficient. *Id.*

23 Additionally, a reviewing court should “begin by identifying pleadings [allegations]
24 that, because they are no more than mere conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption
25 of truth.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009). “While legal conclusions can provide
26 the framework of a complaint, they must be supported with factual allegations.” *Id.* “When
27 there are well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then
28 determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* “Determining

1 whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief . . . [is] a context-specific task that
2 requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.*

3 Finally, all or part of a complaint filed by an incarcerated person may therefore be
4 dismissed *sua sponte* if that person’s claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact.
5 This includes claims based on legal conclusions that are untenable (e.g., claims against
6 defendants who are immune from suit or claims of infringement of a legal interest which
7 clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful factual allegations (e.g.,
8 fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327–28 (1989);
9 *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

10 II. SCREENING OF COMPLAINT

11 In the complaint, Plaintiff sues multiple defendants for events that took place while
12 Plaintiff was incarcerated at Ely State Prison (“ESP”) and High Desert State Prison
13 (“HDSP”). (ECF No. 1-1 at 1). Plaintiff sues Defendants State of Nevada¹, Caseworker
14 Berrett², and Caseworker Treadwell. (*Id.* at 1-2). Plaintiff alleges one claim and seeks
15 monetary, declaratory, and injunctive relief. (*Id.* at 4, 15).

16 Plaintiff alleges the following: Plaintiff was convicted in 2000 for killing four people
17 in May of 1992 and sentenced to life without the possibility of parole. (*Id.* at 4). At the
18 time of the 1992 murders, a person convicted of murder and sentenced to life without
19 parole was entitled, by state statute, to appear before the Nevada Board of Pardons. (*Id.*)
20 In 1995, the Nevada Revised Statutes changed to no longer permit inmates sentenced to
21 life without the possibility of parole to appear before the Nevada Board of Pardons. (*Id.*
22 at 4-5).

23 This statutory change caused NDOC caseworkers to create a policy that anyone
24 sentenced to life without the possibility of parole after 1995 was not entitled to appear
25

26 ¹ The Court dismisses with prejudice all claims against the State of Nevada, as
27 amendment would be futile. *See Will v. Michigan Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 65
28 (1989) (holding that states are not persons for purposes of § 1983).

² In the complaint, Plaintiff spells this defendant’s name as “Berrett” and “Berette.”
(ECF No. 1-1 at 1-2).

1 before the Nevada Board of Pardons. (*Id.* at 5). ESP Caseworkers Drain, Tropp, Large,
2 Wagner, Oxboro, and Chamberlain and HDSP Caseworkers Berrett and Treadwell all
3 informed Plaintiff that he was not eligible to appear before the Nevada Board of Pardons
4 because of his sentence of life without possibility of parole. (*Id.*)

5 Plaintiff claimed that he was eligible to appear before the Nevada Board of Pardons
6 because he had committed his crime in 1992 and the law had not changed until 1995.
7 (*Id.* at 5-6). Plaintiff argued that the law did not apply to him and he was still eligible. (*Id.*
8 at 6). Despite this, the caseworkers still informed Plaintiff that he was not eligible. (*Id.*)
9 Over the past 17 years, the caseworkers misconstrued Plaintiff's eligibility and refused to
10 provide Plaintiff with the appropriate pardon application. (*Id.*)

11 The caseworkers denied Plaintiff equal protection because "other inmates with and
12 without life" sentences were provided the proper documents to appear before the Nevada
13 Board of Pardons. (*Id.* at 6-7). The caseworkers provided similarly situated inmates the
14 proper applications. (*Id.* at 7). The caseworkers discriminated against Plaintiff based on
15 the fact that he had murdered four people and said he would never be eligible for a
16 pardon. (*Id.* at 7-8). The caseworkers also violated Plaintiff's due process rights. (*Id.* at
17 7). In 2017, Plaintiff filed a state petition for habeas corpus where the state asserted that
18 Plaintiff was eligible to see the Nevada Board of Pardons. (*Id.* at 8).

19 Plaintiff alleges violations of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process and equal
20 protection clauses. (*Id.* at 4).

21 **A. Due Process**

22 To state a colorable Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause violation, a
23 plaintiff must establish: (1) a liberty or property interest that he or she has been deprived
24 of, and (2) that the procedures followed by the State were constitutionally insufficient.
25 *Swarthout v. Cooke*, 562 U.S. 216, 219 (2011). The Supreme Court has held that
26 allegations that a defendant violated state law are insufficient to state a claim for violation
27 of the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause. *Id.* at 222 (holding that "a 'mere
28 error of state law' is not a denial of due process").

1 The Court finds that Plaintiff fails to state a colorable due process claim. Based
2 on the allegations, the caseworkers misinterpreted a 1995 change in state law. As noted
3 above, a mere error of state law is not a denial of due process. The Court dismisses this
4 claim with prejudice as amendment would be futile.

5 **B. Equal Protection**

6 The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is essentially a
7 direction that all similarly situated persons be treated equally under the law. *City of*
8 *Cleburne, Tex. v. Cleburne Living Ctr.*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985). In order to state an
9 equal protection claim, a plaintiff must allege facts demonstrating that defendants acted
10 with the intent and purpose to discriminate against him based upon membership in a
11 protected class, or that defendants purposefully treated him differently than similarly
12 situated individuals without any rational basis for the disparate treatment. *Lee v. City of*
13 *Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 686 (9th Cir. 2001); *see also Vill. of Willowbrook v. Olech*,
14 528 U.S. 562, 564 (2000).

15 The Court finds that Plaintiff fails to allege a colorable equal protection claim.
16 Plaintiff has not sufficiently identified a group of individuals that he was similarly situated
17 to that the caseworkers purposefully treated differently. *See Thornton v. City of St.*
18 *Helens*, 425 F.3d 1158, 1167 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that, in an equal protection claim,
19 “[t]he groups must be comprised of similarly situated persons so that the factor motivating
20 the alleged discrimination can be identified” but noting that “[a]n equal protection claim
21 will not lie by ‘conflating all persons not injured into a preferred class receiving better
22 treatment’ than the plaintiff”). Plaintiff is not similarly situated to a general group of
23 inmates sentenced to life with or without the possibility of parole. Plaintiff could be
24 similarly situated to inmates who committed crimes prior to 1995 and sentenced to life
25 without the possibility of parole. Plaintiff would also need to identify how caseworkers
26 treated him differently from that group. The Court dismisses this claim without prejudice
27 with leave to amend.
28

1 **C. Leave to Amend**

2 Plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint to cure the deficiencies of
3 his equal protection claim. If Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, he is advised
4 that an amended complaint supersedes (replaces) the original complaint and, thus, the
5 amended complaint must be complete in itself. *See Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard*
6 *Feiner & Co., Inc.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1989) (holding that “[t]he fact that a party
7 was named in the original complaint is irrelevant; an amended pleading supersedes the
8 original”); *see also Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (holding
9 that for claims dismissed with prejudice, a plaintiff is not required to reallege such claims
10 in a subsequent amended complaint to preserve them for appeal). Plaintiff’s amended
11 complaint must contain all claims, defendants, and factual allegations that Plaintiff wishes
12 to pursue in this lawsuit. Plaintiff must follow the directions on the form complaint and
13 “describe exactly what each specific defendant (by name) did to violate his rights.”
14 Plaintiff cannot lump the actions of all caseworkers together. Moreover, Plaintiff should
15 file the amended complaint on this Court’s approved prisoner civil rights form and it must
16 be entitled “First Amended Complaint.”

17 The Court notes that if Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint curing the
18 deficiencies of his equal protection claim, as outlined in this order, Plaintiff will file the
19 amended complaint within 30 days from the date of entry of this order. If Plaintiff chooses
20 not to file an amended complaint curing the stated deficiencies of his equal protection
21 claim, the Court will dismiss this action with prejudice for failure to state a claim.

22 **III. CONCLUSION**

23 It is therefore ordered that a decision on the application to proceed *in forma*
24 *pauperis* (ECF No. 4) is deferred.

25 It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court file the complaint (ECF No. 1-1).

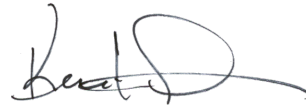
26 It is further ordered that the complaint (ECF No. 1-1) is dismissed in its entirety
27 without prejudice with leave to amend the equal protection claim only.
28

1 It is further ordered that, if Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint curing
2 the deficiencies of his equal protection claim, as outlined in this order, Plaintiff will file the
3 amended complaint within 30 days from the date of entry of this order.

4 It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court will send to Plaintiff the approved
5 form for filing a § 1983 complaint, instructions for the same, and a copy of his original
6 complaint (ECF No. 1-1). If Plaintiff chooses to file an amended complaint, he should use
7 the approved form and he will write the words "First Amended" above the words "Civil
8 Rights Complaint" in the caption.

9 It is further ordered that, if Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint curing the
10 deficiencies of his equal protection claim, as outlined in this order, the Court will dismiss
11 this action with prejudice for failure to state a claim.

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13 DATED THIS 18 day of May 2021.

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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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